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General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 123
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Australia, Belarus, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Hungary, Nepal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam: draft resolution

International Association of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the importance of the atmosphere of trusting and respectful dialogue and interaction among the permanent representatives of States Members of the United Nations for the successful promotion of the noble principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Willing to facilitate the exchange and proliferation of good diplomatic practices, experience and insight, as well as the preservation of the institutional memory of the United Nations diplomatic community,

Recalling that the International Association of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations was established on 2 February 1988 in New York upon the initiative of the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, Samir Shihabi, as an informal forum and a framework for regular communication and consultation among former and current permanent representatives to the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the close personal ties of amity and friendship that are forged between permanent representatives to the United Nations in their common pursuit of the shared objectives of the United Nations,

Wishing to promote informal interpersonal communication among former and current permanent representatives to the United Nations and to ensure the continuity thereof,

1. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the role played by the former Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, Samir Shihabi and all subsequent presidents of the International Association of Permanent Representatives

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to the United Nations in leading and developing the Association and guiding it towards the achievement of its goals and objectives;

2. *Recognizes* the important role played by the Association and its positive contribution to the activity of the Organization through the promotion of better interpersonal connectedness and a climate of trust and openness, as well as the exchange of good practices and experience;

3. *Invites* the States Members of the United Nations to support the work of the Association and encourage the participation of former and current permanent representatives to the United Nations in the events and forums of the Association;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Association, from within existing resources, with facilities on a non-remuneration basis and to replace its current office with a more suitable space to enable the Association to convene its meetings;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide the Association with a separate web page, to be hosted on the delegates section of the United Nations web site, with content provided by the Association and updated from time to time with information on its recent activities;

6. *Authorizes* the use by the Association of the United Nations emblem alongside the emblem of the Association, provided that guidelines for the use thereof are followed.

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 123
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Australia, Belarus, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Hungary, Nepal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam: draft resolution

International Association of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Iceland, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan and United Arab Emirates

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 117
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Scope, modalities, format and organization of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/2 of 19 September 2011 containing the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Recalling also its resolution 68/300 of 10 July 2014, in which it decided to hold a comprehensive review, in 2018, of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Recalling further resolution 66.10 of 27 May 2013 adopted by the World Health Assembly, in which it endorsed the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020,[1]

Welcoming the convening of the World Health Organization Global Conference on Non-communicable Diseases, in Montevideo from 18 to 20 October 2017, and taking note of its outcome document, which highlights non-communicable diseases as a sustainable development priority,

Recognizing that through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2] and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to reduce by one third, by 2030, premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being,

Recognizing also that through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] Heads of State and Government supported research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and

[1] See World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1.
[2] Resolution 70/1.
[3] Resolution 69/313, annex.

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non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[4]

Taking note also of the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on preparation for the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, to be held in 2018,

Mindful of the need to maintain strong national, regional and international political commitment towards the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

1. *Decides* to hold a one-day high-level meeting to undertake a comprehensive review of the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, to be convened by the President of the General Assembly in New York on the third day of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-third session, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., consisting of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion, two multi-stakeholder panels and a brief closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that the overall theme of the high-level meeting will be "Scaling up multi-stakeholder and multisectoral responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

3. *Further decides* that:

(a) The opening segment, to be held from 10 to 11 a.m., will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the World Health Organization, a member of the World Health Organization Independent High-level Commission on Non-communicable Diseases, and an eminent champion of the fight against non-communicable diseases, selected, in consultation with Member States, by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender equity;

(b) The plenary segment, to be held from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 5:30 p.m. will comprise statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly; a list of speakers will be established in accordance with established practices of the Assembly and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the two multi-stakeholder panels will be as follows:

(a) Two consecutive multi-stakeholder panels will be held in parallel to the plenary segment, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 to 5 p.m.;

(b) The multi-stakeholder panels will address two themes:

Panel 1: Strengthening health systems and financing for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, on each country's path towards achieving universal health coverage, including through sharing evidence-based best practices, scientific knowledge and lessons learned;

Panel 2: Opportunities and challenges in engaging Governments, civil society and the private sector at the global, regional and national levels to promote multisectoral partnerships for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and the promotion of healthy lifestyles;

[4] A Member State expressed a reservation on document A/72/662.

(c) Each of the two multi-stakeholder panels will be co-chaired by two representatives, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the Heads of State or Government attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with the regional groups;

(d) The President of the General Assembly may invite parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of relevant United Nations entities, civil society, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, academia, medical associations, indigenous leadership and community organizations to serve as speakers on the panels, taking into account gender equity, level of development and geographical representation;

5. *Also decides* that the closing segment by the President of the General Assembly will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder panels and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

6. *Further decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented outcome document which builds on the opportunities and challenges in the implementation of previous commitments, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

7. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization, to organize and preside over an interactive hearing, before the end of July 2018, with the active participation of appropriate senior-level representatives of Member States, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local government, relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, philanthropic foundations, academia, medical associations, the private sector and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, children and indigenous leadership, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and also requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level;

9. *Invites* all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

10. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, as well as the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control on Non-Communicable Diseases, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the meeting, particularly with regard to sharing evidence and good practices, challenges and lessons learned from responses related to non-communicable diseases;

11. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

12. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat to attend the meeting;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive hearing and the multi-stakeholder

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Uganda: draft decision

Theme and sub-themes of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly, taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparatory process of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[1] and recalling its resolution 71/318 of 28 August 2017, entitled "Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation", decides:

(a) That the overarching theme of the Conference shall be "Role of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: challenges and opportunities";

(b) That the sub-themes of the Conference shall be:

(i) Comparative advantages and opportunities of South-South cooperation;

(ii) Challenges and the strengthening of the institutional framework of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;

(iii) Sharing of experiences, best practices and success stories;

(iv) Scaling up the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

[1] A/72/711.

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 12
Improving global road safety

Armenia, Belarus, Germany, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Russian Federation, Samoa, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Uruguay: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010, 66/260 of 19 April 2012, 68/269 of 10 April 2014 and 70/260 of 15 April 2016, on improving global road safety,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety[1] and the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching the road safety-related targets, such as target 3.6, which aims to halve, by 2020, the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, and target 11.2, which aims to provide, by 2030, access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older

[1] A/72/359.

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persons, as well as road safety targets aimed at strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity vis-à-vis hazards and developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure,

Noting that, as the end of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020 is approaching, the overwhelming majority of road traffic deaths and injuries are preventable and that, despite some improvements in many countries, including in developing countries, they remain a major public health and development problem that has broad social and economic consequences which, if unaddressed, may affect progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that human suffering, combined with costs to some countries of up to 5 per cent of their gross domestic product a year, makes reducing road traffic deaths and injuries both an economic and a social priority, especially for some countries, and that investment in road safety has a positive impact on public health and the economy,

Taking into account that road traffic deaths and injuries are also a social equity issue, as the poor and the vulnerable are most frequently also vulnerable road users, namely, pedestrians, cyclists, users of motorized two- and three-wheeled vehicles and passengers of unsafe public transport, who are disproportionately affected and exposed to risks and road crashes, which can lead to a cycle of poverty exacerbated by income loss, and recalling that the aim of road safety policies should be to guarantee protection to all users,

Recognizing that road safety requires addressing broader issues of equitable access to mobility and that the promotion of sustainable modes of transport, in particular safe public transport and safe walking and cycling, is a key element of road safety,

Taking into account the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and continuing international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, cooperation between countries that share roads across borders and cooperation among regional and international organizations, to further support efforts to improve road safety, particularly in developing countries, and providing, as appropriate, support to meet the goals of the Decade of Action and those of the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing that, while each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the context of reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources,

Expressing its concern that the number of road traffic crashes remains unacceptably high, and crashes represent a leading cause of death and injury around the world, killing more than 1.3 million people and injuring as many as 50 million people a year, with 90 per cent of these casualties occurring in developing countries, and concerned also that road traffic crashes are the leading cause of death around the world for children and young people between 15 and 29 years of age,

Expressing its concern also that at the current rate of progress, target 3.6 will not be met,

Expressing its concern further that the adoption and implementation of road safety measures remain inadequate in many countries,

Acknowledging the leading role of Oman and the Russian Federation in drawing the attention of the international community to the global road safety crisis,

Commending Member States that have taken a leadership role by adopting comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, the drinking of alcohol and driving, and speeding, and drawing attention to other risk factors, such as low visibility, medical conditions and medicines that affect safe driving, fatigue and the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic and psychoactive substances, mobile phones and other electronic and texting devices,

Encouraging Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to address the safety of vulnerable road users, the delivery of first aid to victims of road accidents or crashes, training and education, notably in developing and least developed countries,

Recognizing the progress made by some Member States in providing road traffic crash victims and their families with universal access to health care in the pre-hospital, hospital, post-hospital and rehabilitation and reintegration phases,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations system, in particular the leadership of the World Health Organization, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, in establishing, implementing and monitoring various aspects of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020), and the commitment of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organization, among other entities, to supporting those efforts as well as that of the World Bank and regional development banks to implementing road safety projects and programmes, in particular in developing countries,

Commending the World Health Organization for its leadership role in preventing road traffic injury and for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to act, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system,[2] and anticipating the next *Global Status Report on Road Safety*, which will be the fourth in a series of reports to monitor progress over the period of the Decade of Action, as requested in Assembly resolution 62/244,

Commending also the United Nations regional commissions for their work in increasing road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety, and in working towards setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets, in particular the work of the Economic Commission for Europe in elaborating global road safety-related legal instruments, including international conventions and agreements, technical standards, resolutions and good practice recommendations, as well as in servicing 58 global and regional legal instruments that provide a commonly accepted legal and technical framework for the development of international road, rail, inland water and combined transport,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as a consultative mechanism to facilitate international road safety cooperation,

Commending the work of two Economic Commission for Europe groups of experts, namely, on road signs and signals and on improving safety at level crossings, and recognizing the continuous work of the Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety and the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations to improve vehicle and road safety,

Noting with approval the road safety performance review projects of the Economic Commission for Europe, carried out in collaboration with the Economic

[2] See resolution 58/289.

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean under the United Nations Development Account and with the Economic Commission for Africa with support from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, as well as the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on prioritizing road safety to strengthen the national road safety management capacity of selected countries, and commending the development and implementation of road traffic safety management systems for different types of organizations, such as the extensive work of the International Organization for Standardization in developing the requirements for road traffic safety management systems,[3]

Acknowledging a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the development by the International Road Transport Union of harmonized and internationally recognized standards for the vocational training of road transport professionals, as well as the development of an updated Road Safety Manual by the World Road Association to offer guidance to officials at various levels on measures that can enhance the safety of road infrastructure,

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, with secretariat support from the Economic Commission for Europe, in effectively mobilizing sustained high-level commitment to road safety by advocating adherence to and raising awareness about the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, sharing good practices, including through participation in global and regional conferences, and advocating for increased funds for road safety,

Taking note of the report of the International Transport Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development entitled *Zero Road Deaths and Serious Injuries: Leading a Paradigm Shift to a Safe System*, and the letter of intent of the International Transport Forum, the World Bank and the International Automobile Federation to develop regional road safety data observatories, and noting the promotion by the International Transport Forum of effective road injury prevention at the forthcoming Summit on Transport Safety and Security, to be held in Leipzig, Germany, from 23 to 25 May 2018,

Recognizing the commitment of Member States and civil society to road safety, as demonstrated by their participation in United Nations Global Road Safety Week, including during the fourth Week, held from 8 to 14 May 2017, which highlighted the dangers of speed in order to generate action on measures to reduce speed and improve safety on the world's roads,

Recognizing also Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety, as demonstrated by their observance of the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year,

Acknowledging the efforts of Member States in contributing to international road safety by conducting research and collecting evidence that will inform policies, as well as by encouraging the sharing of best practices that enhance vehicle and infrastructure safety as well as human behaviour in road traffic,

Recognizing that providing basic conditions and services to address road safety is primarily a responsibility of Governments, especially in view of the decisive role that legislative bodies can play in the adoption of comprehensive and effective road safety policies and laws and their implementation, while recognizing nonetheless that there is a shared responsibility to move towards a world free from road traffic fatalities and serious injuries and that addressing road safety demands

[3] ISO 39001: 2012.

multi-stakeholder collaboration among the public and private sectors, academia, professional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the media,

Commending the World Health Organization, along with the regional commissions and other United Nations system agencies, for facilitating a process to develop voluntary global performance targets and corresponding indicators for road safety, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/260, as well as by the World Health Assembly in its resolution 69.7, adopted on 28 May 2016,[4]

1. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States and the international community to intensify national, regional and international collaboration, with a view to meeting the ambitious road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) of the New Urban Agenda,[5] which, taking into account that the majority of road deaths and injuries take place in urban areas, gives appropriate consideration to road safety and access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable public transport and non-motorized modes of transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons;

3. *Also welcomes* the approval by consensus of the 12 voluntary global performance targets for road safety risk factors and service delivery mechanisms at the meeting of States Members of the World Health Organization held in Geneva on 20 and 21 November 2017, notes the work of the World Health Organization in developing corresponding indicators intended to help measure progress towards achieving these targets, encourages the application of these indicators, when appropriate, and, in this respect, encourages the World Health Organization to carry out activities to support countries, especially countries in Africa and the least developed countries, in the implementation and measurement of targets;

4. *Encourages* Member States to take steps, following good practices, towards achieving the voluntary global performance targets for road safety;

5. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to develop and implement national road safety plans, as appropriate, and to consider adopting comprehensive legislation in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, with a view to meeting the target of increasing the percentage of countries with comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, the drinking of alcohol and driving, and speeding, from 15 per cent to at least 50 per cent by 2020, as agreed in resolution 64/255, and to consider implementing appropriate, effective and evidence- and/or science-based legislation on other risk factors related to distracted or impaired driving;

6. *Reaffirms* the role and importance of the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, such as the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic,[6] the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic,[7] the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals,[8] the 1958 and 1998 agreements on technical vehicle regulations, the 1997 agreement on periodic technical inspection of vehicles and the 1957 agreement on the transport of dangerous goods, in facilitating road safety at the global, regional and national levels, and

[4] See World Health Organization, document WHA69/2016/REC/1.
[5] Resolution 71/256, annex.
[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, No. 1671.
[7] Ibid., vol. 1042, No. 15705.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1091, No. 16743.

commends Member States that have acceded to these international legal instruments on road safety;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming contracting parties to the United Nations legal instruments on road safety and, beyond accession, applying, implementing and promoting their provisions or safety regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make efforts to ensure the safety and protection of all road users through safer road infrastructure, especially on the highest-risk roads with high rates of crashes involving both motorized and non-motorized modes of transport, through a combination of proper planning and safety assessment, design, building and maintenance of roads, taking into consideration the geography of the country;

9. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to consider adopting policies and measures to implement United Nations vehicle safety regulations or equivalent national standards to ensure that all new motor vehicles meet applicable minimum regulations for the protection of occupants and other road users, with seat belts, airbags and active safety systems fitted as standard equipment;

10. *Also invites* Member States that have not yet done so to address road safety holistically, starting with the implementation or continuation of a road safety management system, including, as appropriate, interdepartmental cooperation and the development of national road safety plans in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

11. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing mechanisms for the periodic assessment of vehicles in order to ensure that all new and in-use vehicles comply with basic vehicle safety regulations;

12. *Encourages* Member States to provide consumer information on vehicle safety through new car assessment programmes that are independent from vehicle manufacturers, and also encourages Member States to share such consumer information with, inter alia, the World Health Organization and other countries, in particular developing and least developed countries;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to promote environmentally sound, safe, accessible and affordable modes of quality transport, particularly public and non-motorized transport, as well as safe intermodal integration, as a means of improving road safety, social equity, public health and urban planning, including the resilience of cities and urban-rural linkages, and in this regard to take into account road safety and mobility as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;

14. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility, with a view to also improving road safety and broader health outcomes, particularly the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases;

15. *Invites* Member States to develop and implement appropriate social marketing campaigns to raise awareness and commemorate the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year;

16. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen pre-hospital care, including emergency health services and the immediate post-crash response, hospital and ambulatory guidelines for trauma care and rehabilitation services, and requests the World Health Organization to support Member States in these endeavours;

17. *Invites* Member States to share best practices and standards bilaterally, regionally and internationally, as appropriate, including through the World Health

Organization, upon the request of Member States, on the causes of road accidents and crashes and their prevention, which could be instrumental in addressing information gaps and shortcomings;

18. *Urges* Member States to implement road safety policies for the protection of vulnerable persons among road users, in particular children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, in line with relevant United Nations legal instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[9] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[10]

19. *Encourages* Member States and private sector entities that have not yet done so to establish an effective mechanism to reduce the number of crashes, road fatalities and injuries caused by professional drivers, including drivers of commercial vehicles, owing to job-specific hazards, including fatigue;

20. *Invites* Member States to fully integrate a gender perspective into all policymaking and policy implementation related to mobility and road safety, especially regarding roads and surrounding areas and public transport;

21. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive legislation and policies on motorcycles, including on training, driver licensing, vehicle registration, working conditions and the use by motorcyclists of helmets and personal protection equipment, within the existing international standards, given the disproportionally high and increasing numbers of motorcycle deaths and injuries globally, particularly in developing countries;

22. *Invites* Member States to develop public policies to decrease work-related road traffic crashes, with the participation of employers and workers, in order to enforce international standards on safety and health at work, road safety and adequate road and vehicle conditions, giving particular attention to the issue of professional drivers, including the working conditions of commercial vehicle drivers;

23. *Also invites* Member States to provide early rehabilitation and social reintegration, including in the world of work, to persons with injuries and disabilities caused by road traffic crashes and comprehensive support to victims of road traffic crashes and their families;

24. *Further invites* Member States to continue to implement professional driver qualification frameworks, established on the basis of internationally recognized standards, including training, certification and licensing, restricted hours of driving and working conditions that focus on addressing the main causes of accidents or crashes involving heavy commercial vehicles, recognizing that distraction is a significant cause of accidents or crashes;

25. *Invites* Member States to support, as appropriate, the activities of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety;

26. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to enhance road safety through the United Nations system road safety strategy so as to reduce road crashes and casualties and injuries resulting from such incidents among United Nations personnel and the civilian population in host countries;

27. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other relevant United Nations agencies, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives and goals of the

[9] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[10] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, while ensuring system-wide coherence;

28. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take a leading role in implementing activities in support of the global voluntary performance targets on road safety risk factors and service delivery mechanisms, as well as road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, while fostering multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration that includes the efforts of academia, the private sector, professional associations and civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and encouraging further partnership activities and initiatives, such as the Global Road Safety Partnership, hosted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and those of other non-governmental organizations, as well as victims' organizations, youth organizations and the media;

29. *Requests* the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies, to support Member States, upon their request, in applying voluntary global performance targets for road safety when appropriate;

30. *Requests* the World Health Organization to continue to monitor, through its global status reports on road safety, progress towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade of Action;

31. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to facilitate the organization of activities during 2019 for the fifth United Nations Global Road Safety Week;

32. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to scale up funding to support the implementation of measures required to meet the global voluntary targets;

33. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Road Safety Fund to support progress towards achieving road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals and relevant global targets, and encourages all road safety stakeholders to contribute to the Fund;

34. *Stresses* the need, in view of the approaching end, in 2020, of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, the target date of 2020 for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3.6 and the relevant road safety target dates set out in the 2030 Agenda, to define a new time frame for a reduction in road traffic deaths and injuries, taking into account the voluntary global performance targets for road safety risk factors and service delivery mechanisms;

35. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Sweden to host the third high-level global conference on road safety, to be held in 2020, building on the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held in Muscat in 2007, the Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow in 2009, and the Second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety, held in Brasilia in 2015, to bring together delegations of ministers and representatives dealing with transport, health, education, safety and related traffic law enforcement issues and other relevant stakeholders in the interest of reducing or eliminating road traffic fatalities and serious injuries, reviewing progress in achieving the goals of the Decade of Action for Road Safety and the relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda and providing an opportunity for Member States to further discuss ways to achieve the goals of the Agenda so as to prepare a forward-looking declaration on the period leading up to 2030;

36. *Recommends* that a high-level meeting be held on improving global road safety, at an appropriate time after 2020, with a view to assessing the progress made in attaining the objectives of the road safety targets contained in the 2030 Agenda;

37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled "Improving global road safety", and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action.

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Agenda item 12
Improving global road safety

Armenia, Belarus, Germany, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Russian Federation, Samoa, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Uruguay: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Palau, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

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General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 65
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant mandates, decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/262 and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), of 27 April 2016, taking note of the efforts and the progress made to date, and encouraging further action by Member States and the United Nations system to implement the resolutions,

Welcoming the consultations with Member States undertaken by the Secretary-General with respect to his reform proposals, and taking note of the ongoing work in this regard,

Taking note of the discussions at the high-level meeting on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, held on 24 and 25 April 2018,

1. *Welcomes* the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, [1] takes note with appreciation of the recommendations and options contained therein, and decides to discuss them further;

2. *Invites* the relevant United Nations bodies and organs, including the Peacebuilding Commission, to further advance, explore and consider implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations and options contained in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with the established procedures, during the seventy-second and seventy-third sessions of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly, during its seventy-third session, an interim report further elaborating on his

[1] A/72/707-S/2018/43.

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recommendations and options, including those on financing for United Nations peacebuilding activities;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, during its seventy-fourth session, a detailed report in connection with the next comprehensive review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, focusing on continued implementation of resolution 70/262 and progress in the implementation of the recommendations and options contained in his report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace.